

The Union.



JUNCTION, KANSAS,
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

This body, which has been in session for over a week, is now engaged on the case of John W. Robinson, Secretary of State. The present organization of the Court is as follows: President *pro tem*, Hon. T. A. Osborn; Secretary, C. K. Gilchrist; Assistant Secretary, R. Parham; Reporter, R. J. Hinton; Assistant Reporter, R. Parham; Journal Clerk, Byron Sherry; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. S. Pigman; Assistant Sergeant, C. Clarkson; Doorkeeper, S. H. Fairfield; Page, Fletcher Jackson.

They have taken several depositions, but their time is mostly occupied by the quibbling of the lawyers. The counsel for the defence of Secretary Robinson were Hon. F. P. Stanton, Gov. Wilson Shannon, and N. P. Case, Esq. Attorney-General Stinson, assisted by Messrs. Spaulding, Wagstaff, Potter and Wilson, of the Board of Managers, prosecuted the case in behalf of the State. Mr. Plumb, Chairman of the Board of Managers, was not present at the opening of the Court.

The members of the Court are as follows: Barnett, Bayless, Cobb, Connell, Curtis, Denman, Esbeck, Hoffman, Holliday, Hubbard, Ingalls, Keeler, Knowles, Lamin, Lapping, Lynde, McDowell, Morrow, Osborn, Rankin, Rees, Roberts, Sleeper, Spriggs, and Stevens.

The Leavenworth Times gives the following synopsis of the doings of the Court up to the 6th inst.:

The Democrats who supported McDowell for President dropped him and rallied on Osborn. The trial is fairly on the way, and from appearances at present, the Court will set at least thirty days. Judge Smith, of Lawrence, who was ousted out of his seat last winter, is added to the list of counsellors for the defendants. A motion at the outset was made to quash the whole proceedings as being unconstitutional. It was argued by Stanton and Shannon, and opposed by Potter and Stinson, when the Senate went into secret session, and the result was that the motion be overruled. The depositions of the delegation to Washington—Sec'y Smith, Commissioner Dole, and others—were read by Wagstaff. Lane's deposition is remarkably spicy. They are ordered to be printed. Mr. Hilkey was the first witness examined. Stinson examined him very closely. The evidence given by him is much more in detail, and more conclusive of a collusion between the officers and Stevens, than was obtained before the Committee.

VALLANDIGHAM DEMOCRACY IN THE KANSAS SECOND.

The Leavenworth Inquirer has secured the services of an army correspondent, a regular "Bohemian," given to all the exaggeration and misrepresentation peculiar to the profession, a most fitting person to write for that detestable sheet. The correspondent referred to is no less a personage than Geo. E. Dummer, former editor and proprietor of the Kansas Frontier, a paper which has told us that "Mr. Lincoln and party is actuated by an ignoble spirit of revenge. To gratify this feeling they have commenced a war, the terrible effects of which no man can foresee." And again, "To the worst passions of Lincoln and his party, malice, revenge, sectional hate, a morbid thirst for blood, an unnatural delight in the miseries of their race, we must ascribe the existing state of things." Surely he is well qualified to contribute to such political dogmas as the Inquirer sustains and seeks to inculcate. For such treason as the above, and having the impudence to characterize the soldiers stationed at Fort Riley as Democrats of his school of politics, his press was destroyed, and by those whom he had thus slandered.

It is true that many of those engaged in the destruction of his office were Democrats, but they were not such as have found no fault with rebellion and condemned every act of the Administration from its inauguration to the present time; but such as have boldly stood forth for the Union from the first rising of treason, and have manfully stepped forward in defence of the Government, throwing aside party prejudice and disappointment. And when charges like the above were brought against them by men whom they considered as traitors, and whose cowardice was all that prevented them from joining the South, these noble soldiers showed their disapprobation in a forcible manner, and gave the world to

understand that they had too much spirit and patriotism to claim any affiliation with the secession Democracy of Davis county. The sum and substance of Mr. Dummer's letter is an attempt to prove that the Kansas Second Regiment, of which he is now a member, is composed mainly of Democrats, and of that stripe, too, commonly called Vallandigham Democracy. This assertion is so unfounded, the very opposite being the fact, that we are led to notice this fellow, however much he should have been buried in oblivion months ago.

Mr. Dummer takes special pains to inform the public of his noble magnanimity in thus "joining the rank and file of the army," and offering to "sacrifice his life to defend his persecutors." What a noble and self-sacrificing spirit! It should surely claim our admiration. Ambitious hopes and firm resolves all thrown aside with a martyr-like spirit, that he may "defend his persecutors!" The martyrs of the Reformation are cast in the shade. We presume he has thought better of his firm resolution not to enter the army unless he was given a position. Necessity, thy commands are stern, and must be obeyed. Under thy decree, Dummer's bright visions of nothing plume and glittering shoulder strap have faded into air, and he forms one in the "rank and file." Nobler than thou, Dummer, stand in that "rank and file" and feel no humiliation, and speak not as if it was beneath them. And they did not enter it when the prospect was good for a pleasant summer's jaunt across the plains, with rations in abundance and not the least sign for encountering any of the stern realities of war. They *debut* into the army when treason stalked defiantly through the land, encouraged by Vallandigham Democrats and stimulated by foreign jealousies; and their purpose was, and still is, to crush out this rebellion, and if slavery stands in the way to sweep it from existence, Dummer's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have known this regiment of whose principles Dummer claims to be exponent, when it was in active service, when they would be carrying out their ideas as to the best method of crushing the rebellion, if ever, and then the property of secessionists was not inviolate, but was confiscated wherever known. Neither was "Abolitionist" as much a term of derision and contempt as secessionist. On the contrary they believed that the treason of the master gave freedom to the slave, and carried that idea into practice by wresting slaves from rebel masters whenever an opportunity offered. General Mitchell, their former noble leader, we would judge to be a better exponent of their principles than even "Dumbey" Dummer, and we know that he did not deem it sacrilegious to interfere with slavery where slavery was an advantage to traitors. We have heard him tell negroes, slaves, waiting by the roadside to join what they had been told by their masters was the army of freedom, that if their masters were secessionists they should not go back to servitude. And it is such men (Abolitionist traitors call them) that "Dumbey" Dummer would have the world believe are a stench in the nostrils of the Kansas Second.

When this correspondent seeks to class the gallant Second among the followers of the Vallandigham Democracy, we deem it no more than just that his fellow soldiers should understand it, that they may be prepared to administer to him a fitting rebuke for so unwarranted an assumption. We are of the opinion that Dummer will see things in an entirely different light before his return from the Cherokee country.

As the clouds scatter in the Southern horizon, it darkens in the West. The latest news from Utah is to the effect that the saints are getting unruly, and threaten some trouble. A State Government has been established, and Brigham Young inaugurated Governor, ignoring entirely the Territorial Government. Brigham is even more extravagant than Jeff. He demands a larger area than the Territory of Utah for the special accommodation of his own individual posterity—asserting that in forty years it will be too small for him. His organ, the *Desert News*, applauds this usurpation of the prerogatives of the Territorial Government. Inasmuch as the House has lately passed a bill making polygamy punishable, which will doubtless become a law, they may make this restriction of their "peculiar institution" the ground for rebellion.

General Orders—No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, June 5, 1862.

As it is not the intention of the General commanding to perpetuate the memory of men who have rendered themselves infamous as traitors to the Government, it is therefore ordered that the Military Post within this Department known as *Fort Wise*, shall hereafter be known and designated as *Fort Lyon*. By order of
Brig. Gen'l J. A. BLUNT,
THOS. MOONLIGHT, Capt. & A. G.

NEW ENGLAND AND ITS DEAD.

We love Chivalry, First Families, &c.—anything tending to their benefit we strive cheerfully to perform. It is through such a motive that we produce the following:

We clip it from an address on the death of General NATHANIEL LYON, by the Rev. George D. Henderson, Chaplain at Fort Riley. The address in itself is one of the most eloquent, pathetic, earnest, truthful tributes to the memory of the most self-sacrificing hero, and genuine patriot, of the age. It gives the author a high standing as a writer capable of delineating the purity of the hero, and awakening the feelings of men. The author knew him well, and speaks of him "not in the language of stilted eulogy, but in the straightforward homespun of friendship and affection"; and adds, "If I knew him aright, the humble tribute of his friends would be to him a more pleasing sound than the loudest acclaim of strangers."

For the deities of New England, we quote the following truthful and vivid picture. The italics are ours, which we would commend to the attention and practice of "high-toned Southern gentlemen":

"He was distinctively a New England man. That inquisitive search after truth, that contempt of merely traditional knowledge, that quick and leaping sympathy with a good and just cause so characteristic of the true New England mind, were marked traits in that noble soul that has passed away from us. The equality of men, regulated only by their behaviour, was a principle that he drew from his Puritan stock; strict in the observance of military etiquette, then peered out all the more strikingly, this genuine New England trait of the man. He loved also his free institutions, her free speech, her culture of the mind, her rights of conscience, her earnest striking for principles above expedients, her public spirit, her active benevolence, her thrift, her tireless ingenuity. And more than this, there is a charm, a nameless charm, about that land, which none could feel more deeply than he—a home-like land, not too open, broad and endless, its rugged cliffs washed on the one hand by the gray Atlantic, divided from the Canadian dependencies by mountain and forest, pressed again by the ocean as it rolls over the Sound, much secluded from the world, being quite in its down-east corner, nevertheless, with all the materials for happiness, possessed indeed of no saint's days, but keeping the old fast day in the spring time, and the homely old thanksgiving day at the ingathering of the harvest and the falling of the leaf, as the edicts to that effect were issued from the Mayflower; outgrown and often outvoted by the richer lands beyond her boundaries, but lifting her principles above the waves of oblivion by the vitality and glory of her thoughts, the spokesman for the rights of man, and for the freedom of thought; over-reverent, and by no means easily taken with splendid feints of worship, but conscientious, and ever finding how her duty may be effectually done. It was here, in the land of Franklin and of Webster, of Putnam and of Starke, that the departed soldier received the shaping of his character."

Further on, Mr. Henderson thus beautifully alludes to the last days of the honored dead, and the noble character there exhibited:

"The hour came when he was needed by the country that he loved—a dark and evil hour; insolent rebellion without and calculating treason within—patriots unorganized, amazed, scarcely knowing where the next defection might appear, the fierce murmur of the angry populace surging like winter waves around half the strongholds of the Government. In the tumult, there was no heart more resolved, no allegiance more earnest, no steps more ready. By the order of the Government that discerned his quality well, he threw himself dauntless into his first post of duty at the commercial capital of Missouri. Then, in that stern crisis, we saw the man, and the soul within the man break forth. He stood unmoved, resolved, amidst the thickening plots. With one hand on his sword, and with the other pointed at his magazine, he gave treason its alternative. When it sought to entangle him with false treaties, he broke forth from its coils with contemptuous resolve. When it encamped in arms against him, he crushed it. When it fled for a more remote theatre, he pursued and scattered it. When it returned with augmented volume from its successful recruiting among the aborigines of the South-west, it found the hero well in advance, grieved, indeed, and with the lines of care deepening on his face, when succor failed to come; but flinging out his lines dauntless against the dark masses of the foe, and with a calmness that in such a moment was morally sublime. It was there he fell, not over-hopeful of victory we may suppose, but fighting calmly, smitten with the love of his country, resolved that from him she should receive no detriment."

"Providence gave to the departed hero a field of rare duty and of surpassing glory. The circumstances under which he fought his last battle will only pour a richer anointing upon his name. If fame is to be measured by the nearness in which the departed repose to the popular heart, by the depth of emotion excited by the mention of their deeds, by the tribute of unaffected praise that spontaneously springs to every lip, then secure is the memory of him whom we to-night honor."

"He died when we needed such valor, such wisdom, such devotion as his. And so we might say that his life was incomplete. But it was not incomplete when we remember the contagious power of virtue, the enkindling force of patriotism. To die

as he died was, for his fame, happy. For his country, a promise of glorious things. "Let us be like him, while we honor him in his most admirable qualities of a patriot and a man."

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Desperate Battle and Federal Victory Before Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this P. M.:

FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1, 12 M.
We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Gens. Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes were engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday at one o'clock the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm which flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our right flank. General Casey's division, which was in the front line, gave way unaccountably. This caused a temporary confusion, during which their guns and baggage were lost; but Generals Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops and checked the enemy, and at the same time I succeeded by great exertions in bringing across General's Sedgewick's and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead. This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom are General Pettigrew and Col. Long. Our loss is heavy but the enemy's must be enormous. Excepting Gen. Casey's division the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges were made.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.
During the whole of the battle this morning, Professor Lowe's balloon was overlooking the scene at an altitude of 2,000 feet. Telegraphic communication from the balloon to Gen. McClellan, and in direct communication with the military, was successfully maintained. Mr. Parks, of Philadelphia, acting as operator. Every movement of the enemy was obvious, and instantly reported. This is believed to be the first time a balloon reconnaissance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time the telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of an enemy and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. McClellan must have been immense.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The Times' correspondent, speaking of the battle on Sunday, says, "terribly did the rebels suffer on this and on the previous day, from the well directed fire of our artillery, piling the ground with the slain. Terrible also to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns, pressing them back, step by step, to the last point of endurance, when they broke and ran, ingloriously leaving behind them many of their men and officers as prisoners on our hands."

Our losses in this battle were about 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

Memphis Taken.

Special to Missouri Democrat says, our forces occupied Fort Pillow on the 4th inst. at about 7 o'clock, A. M. The rebel forces all retreated across Hutchie river. They kept up a continual fire until all their forces escaped. They then applied the torch to all their gun carriages and all the bales of cotton which they had used for breastworks. We found twelve guns at the Fort, part of them spiked. It is impossible to give full particulars at present, as our forces had just landed when the dispatch boat left.

Our gunboats have passed on down the river and are supposed to have passed Fort Randolph.

10 P. M., 6th.—There is hardly a doubt that our fleet is now at Memphis. The ram Queen of the West left our fleet after they had passed Randolph, and there is no obstacle between them and Memphis.

The steamer Platte Valley has just arrived from Memphis. She reports all quiet. The city surrendered to the Federal flotilla without resistance.

Our Fleet Before Richmond.
The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date of the 5th, says, from City Point I learn to-day that our war vessels in the James river, above City Point, have run the batteries at Drury's Bluff, and it is rumored that the Monitor has passed through the obstructions sinking the rebel gunboats about Richmond. If this be true the Monitor is at Rockets. A number of powerful gunboats have been sent up the river within the past two or three days, and our fleet now before Richmond is quite formidable, consisting of at least six vessels armed with the very best of naval ordnance.

Texas for the Union.
The Tribune editorially says, we learn through a private channel, in which we confide, that the Unionists of Texas will soon be heard from. We understand that their arrangements for restoring the State to the Union have been greatly matured, and that they have before this thrown the old flag to the breeze under the lead of Gen. Sam Houston. We cherish strong hopes that the rebels of Texas will soon turn up missing, and that "Old Sam" and "Uncle Sam" will have possession of the State. We await further tidings with lively interest.

Brilliant Foray by Colonel Elliott.
The following dispatch has been received from General Pope:

It gives me pleasure to say that the brilliant success of the expedition sent out on the 28th ult., under Colonel Elliott, with the Second Iowa Cavalry. After forced marches day and night, through a very difficult country, and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Boonville, at 2 o'clock, A. M., on the 30th. He destroyed the track in many places north and south of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed

the switch and track, burned a locomotive and a train of 26 cars, loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed ten thousand stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled two thousand prisoners who could not keep up with his cavalry. The enemy had heard of his movement, and had a train of cars with flying artillery and 5000 infantry running up and down the road to prevent him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets for several days. Colonel Elliott's command subsisted on meat alone, such as they could find in the country. For daring and dispatch this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Colonel Elliott and his command to high distinction. The results will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly to his loss and demoralization. He reports the roads full of small parties of the retreating enemy scattering in all directions.

Change in Departments.

The Department of Virginia is extended to include that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock and east of the Railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg, and Weldon. Major General George B. McClellan, United States Army, will assume command thereof, and all the forces within its limits.

Major General John E. Wool is assigned to the command of the Middle Department, and will proceed to Baltimore, and assume command thereof.

Major General John A. Dix, U.S. Army, will proceed immediately to Fort Monroe, and assume command at that point, reporting to Major General McClellan for orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.
Great Frost in Pennsylvania—Immense Loss of Life and Property.

EASTON, Pa., June 6.

Fearful accounts of damages have been received from Mauch Chunk and vicinity. The dam there, as well as at two other places, was swept away and many houses washed off. The railroad bridge is also gone. Canal navigation is stopped for the season. The Lehigh Valley R. R. will not be in running order for several weeks. The town of Weisport is washed away, there being but three or four houses left out of about three hundred.

The loss of life has been large. The Belvidere & Delaware R. R. can be repaired in a few days. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. will be running in about a week. A part of the basin of the Delaware Canal here has been washed out. The damage at Glendon is very great. Millions of feet of sawed lumber, and thousands of logs have been carried away.

Official from Halleck.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4.
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.
Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is 30 miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms.

A former dispatch says that when Gen. Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.

We captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in a few days. The result is all that I could desire.

H. W. HALLECK,

Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

A New Command for Sigel.

NEW YORK, June 3.

A Harper's Ferry special of yesterday, says Gen. Sigel succeeds Gen. Saxton as commander of this post. This morning, whenever Gen. Sigel was recognized by the troops, in his visit to their various camps, accompanied by his predecessor, he was welcomed by enthusiastic cheers. His reputation will have an inspiring influence upon the officers and men.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The Municipal election came off to-day. The vote was comparatively small. Wallace was re-elected Mayor by 3,000 majority. All the other candidates for the Council on the unconditional Union ticket were elected.

Our Troops at Pensacola.

Pensacola advises state that the residents welcomed our troops joyfully. Billy Wilson occupied the residence of S. R. Mallory. The steamer Philadelphia from Pensacola, May 25th, and Key West 30th, has arrived. Gen. Arnold and troops still occupy Pensacola, and a quantity of stores, etc., have been removed from Fort Pickens to that place. Rebel deserters are constantly coming in. Wilson's Zouaves are throwing up fortifications, commanding all land approaches. The Vincennes lays off the city. Gen. Arnold is feeding the poor, who are very destitute. About 800 rebel cavalry are in the neighborhood of our pickets, capturing some frequently. The Navy Yard was completely destroyed, and 60,000 tons of coal is still burning.

Foreign—National Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Minister Morris has notified the State Department that the Turkish Government has issued an order forbidding the Confederate privateers admission to any ports of the Ottoman Empire, in accordance to the treaty of Paris of 1856.

The National debt on the 29th of May, 1862, amounted to \$491,448,984. The average rate of interest paid on the entire debt 4-354 per cent.

Miscellaneous News.

Ten Memphis refugees have arrived at Cairo. They were railroad engineers, and say they ran three locomotives out of Memphis on the Mobile & Ohio R. R. to Humboldt, where they switched them off and brought them north to Trenton, where they found the bridge over the Elbion river destroyed. They then ran the locomotives

off the track and burned two bridges, and cut the telegraph wires.

Vicksburg is not yet in possession of the Federal gunboats.

It was reported at Memphis that General Halleck had taken Fort Wright.

A meeting of the citizens of Memphis was held at the Mayor's office on Sunday night, at which resolutions were adopted that the city would never yield to the enemy while it could be defended, and never voluntarily; that citizens who don't take up arms are expected to give pecuniary aid to the rebels.

Gen. Halleck moved his headquarters at Corinth, and is occupying the house formerly occupied by Gen. Bragg. Gen. Thomas occupies the house formerly occupied by Beauregard.

An English officer who deserted says high Confederate officers told him they left Corinth 120,000 strong, but when they arrived at Boonville 50,000 had deserted, mostly from Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The recent battle before Richmond is called Fair Oaks. Our loss there is much heavier than was at first reported. It will probably reach 7,000. Two deserters report Gen. Johnson seriously if not mortally wounded through the groin, by a Minie ball, during the late battle. Gen. G. W. Smith now commands. Other information corroborates this; also that the rebel loss is estimated at about 10,000, killed, wounded and missing.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Cairo on the 6th inst., at 10:45 in the morning, lasting a few seconds. Part of a chimney on an old shanty fell in with a crash, causing quite a consternation among the inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Special to the New York Tribune: Col. Geo. Shepley, of Maine, who is at present Military Commandant of New Orleans, has upon the recommendation of Gen. Butler, been appointed Military Governor of Louisiana.

Capt. Shultz arrived to-day with the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, signed by the Queen. Ratifications having been exchanged, the treaty is now a law.

The Mobile News of the 31st ult., contains a strict order from Beauregard, forbidding correspondents from coming within 25 miles of the lines; also forbidding officers and soldiers writing about the army in their correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

The U. S. gunboat Bienville arrived with three steamers in tow, which were captured off Charleston in attempting to run the blockade. Their names are Providence, Lorraina and Rebecca—all of Nassau.

The President's revocation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation was well received at Port Royal. Gen. Hunter had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building entrenchments and fortifications.

The Union forces were virtually investing Charleston.

Shocking Tragedy.

On last Wednesday evening there occurred one of the most shocking tragedies that ever happened in our usually quiet city. The circumstances, as near as we can learn, are these:

Capt. John R. Clark, of Co. B, 5th Kansas Cavalry, was, on Wednesday, officer of the day at this post. About dark he, in company with one A. J. Rice—both in a state of intoxication—called at the house of Mrs. Willis, residing in the east part of town, to get their supper, which Mrs. Willis declined preparing for them. This denial enraged the Captain and his companion, who drew their pistols on the guard stationed at the door to protect the house, and attempted to force their way into the house to have their supper in spite of the denial. One of the guards shot the Captain through the body, when the latter retired a few steps and fell dead. About the same time that the guard shot, Rice fired his pistol at him, but missed and shot Miss Mary Willis, a young lady, through the head, killing her instantly. Another guard fired at Rice, the ball entering his breast and ranging up through his shoulder, which was badly shattered. He is severely wounded, and his recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Willis moved to this place from Arkansas the latter part of the winter, and the loss of her daughter makes three losses sustained by her within less than a year—the rebels in Arkansas bushwhacking and killing two of her sons.—*Springfield Missourian*.

Three Men Swept Over Niagara Falls.

Yesterday morning the people of Niagara Falls were startled by the report that three men had been swept over the fall in a row boat. The occurrence is said to have taken place about 5 o'clock, A. M., and was first discovered by a porter of the Cataract House, who saw the boat containing the men in the middle of the river, and saw the final plunge from the brink of the awful chasm. We learn from a gentleman who visited the Canada side of the river yesterday, that the fatal catastrophe was also witnessed from near the Clifton House. The men were seen putting out from the Canada side, near Chippewa, with the evident intention of landing near the south end of Goat Island. After getting out a short distance the current was found too strong for them, the recent high wind up the lake was still forcing more than a usual quantity of water through the river, although they made every exertion to stem the rushing tide, yet their efforts were entirely unavailing. They were seen, after battling for a time desperately against the current, to draw their oars from the water, and sit motionless in the boat, resigned to their fate. In this condition they were swept over the falls. The names of the unfortunate men have not been obtained.—*Rochester American*, 26th ult.